

CONCLUSION

This Chapter Covers the conclusion based on the result Speech acts of motivations By Stacey Bess – A Teacher – In The Movie Beyond The Blackboard. I conclude that Speech Act was an action that performed by the speaker when making an utterance. Speech Act wa classified into locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary.

Locutionary are speech acts with words, pharases and sentences in accordance with the meaning contained by the word, phrases and sentence Illocutionary speech acts are usually concerned with granting permits, expressing thanks, ordering, offering, promising, and so on. Illocution is what the speaker is doing by uttering those words: Commanding, offering, promiding, threatening, thanking. And perlocutionary is the effect on the audience feels good or sad after uttering a sentence. In this research, there are 2 of directive, 3 of assertive, 2 of declarative, 2 of commisives, 5 of Expressive and type of motivation there are 10 extrinsic motivation, 4 of intrinsic motivation. In appropriate with the data which have been analyzed and interpreted in the in the previous chapter. I conclude some results bellow.

1. Types of Illocutionary acts are :

Assertive

are speech acts that function to define or explain something as it is. These speech acts, such as stating, reporting, informing, explaining, defending, refusing, and others. For example from chapter 4

I have fruit cups and milk, so if anybody's hungry, raise your hand?

(Informing)

Directive

is one of the form of using language as a verbal system which can be used by the teacher to refer to on various objects and concepts in interaction in class. The directive speech act is part of of the communication used by the teacher in class interaction. For From Chapter

so why don't you have a seat? In your seat, please Sit down in your chair
(*Communication*)

Expressive

are speech acts intended by the speaker so that his speech is interpreted as an evaluation of the things mentioned in the speech, including uttering the speech. thank you, complain, congratulate, flatter, praise, blame, and criticize. For example From Chapter 4

Wow. Alex, this is exquisite. Thanks. That's really beautiful. I'm going to put it on the board (thank you, Praise)

Commissives

are speech acts that function to encourage the conversation to do something such as promises, vows, swears, and threats. Commissives consists of 2 types, namely promises and offers. For example From Chapter 4

Now, will you give me yours? That you'll go in there.
(*promises and offers*)

Declarative

has the meaning of being able to state an action, existence or experience. Declarative speech acts are speech acts that are conveyed by the speaker to perform an action for the speech partner to do something

Everybody, back to work. Boys, come up here.
(conveyed)